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LITERATURE CURRICULUM IV--TESTS FOR "HUCKLEBERRY FINN" AND "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

LITERATURE CURRICULUM IV:

Tests for HUCKLEBERRY FINN

and

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

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TE 000 247

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

Literature Curriculum IV

TEST: Huckleberry Finn

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Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

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TE000 247

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1. When Huck joins Jim on Jackson's Island what do they not have in common?
   (1) fugitive from society
   (2) believed to be dead
   (3) must live without detection
   (4) will to survive

2. What does Pap symbolize in the story?
   (1) the pitiable, uneducated, and misunderstood part of society
   (2) ignorance, superstition, lawlessness, and cowardice
   (3) the devil
   (4) freedom to live as one chooses

3. When Jim speaks of Huck as "trash" he is referring to
   (1) Huck's upbringing
   (2) Huck's story about Solomon and his children
   (3) Huck's "practical" joke when they became separated in the fog
   (4) Huck's doubts about the wisdom of sailing South with him

4. Huck has difficulty deciding upon the "right" things to do because
   (1) What is lawful doesn't seem moral.
   (2) What is moral isn't lawful.
   (3) What makes best sense seems neither moral or lawful.
   (4) Whatever decision he makes will be of concern to his conscience.

5. After Huck had sent the ferry-boat after the criminals on the Walter Scott he said, "I was feeling ruther comfortable on accounts of taking all this trouble for that guy, for not many would a done it. I wished the widow knowed about it. I judged she would be proud of me for helping these rapscallions because rapscallions and dead beats is the kind the widow and good people take the most interest in." What features in Huck's character is revealed here?
   (1) His contempt for the standards of good people
   (2) His pride in being better than others
   (3) His natural compassion for people in trouble
   (4) His need for adult approval.

6. When Huck is forced to leave the sack of money in the coffin and thinks he will write Jane, and she can get it, he interrupts the story by saying, "but that ain't going to happen; the thing that is going to happen is---the king will get it." What is the value of such an interruption?
   (1) It presents a needless buildup of suspense.
   (2) It is a foreshadowing of future events.
   (3) It reminds the reader that Huck is telling the story.
   (4) It makes the reader irritated with the kind.

7. What literary device used by Twain makes this passage on the death of Buck and his brother so effective:

   > I...found the two bodies laying in the edge of the water, and tugged at them until I got them ashore; then I covered up their faces and got away as quick as I could. I cried a little when I was covering up Buck's face, for he was mighty good to me.

(1) understatement
(2) analogy
(3) sentimentality
(4) exaggeration

8. Why does Twain have Huck include rather long but very vivid description of the river, the sky, steamships, etc., when they do nothing to move the story along?
(1) They are used only as transitions between episodes.
(2) They are used for contrast with the violence of the book.
(3) They reveal important information about Huck.
(4) They reflect Twain's belief in the basic goodness of nature.

9. Of the many criticisms of the last four chapters only a small number support the method Twain used to close the book. Which one of the following seems to have a rational basis?
(1) It was necessary to have Tom Sawyer brought back to history.
(2) Huck's flight begins and ends in meaninglessness.
(3) The freeing of a free man is a fitting end of Twain's adventure in irony.
(4) It follows the pattern of the book to leave no questions unanswered.

10. After Huck failed to warn Duke and the king of the trap that was set for them at Pikesville, he was feeling "onery and humble, and to blame somehow, though I hadn't done nothing. But. . . it don't make no difference whether you do right or wrong, a person's conscience . . . just goes for him anyway." What is the cause of his feeling?
(1) Anger for having been too late to warn them.
(2) The fact that he hated the frauds.
(3) His disappointment over their selling Jim.
(4) The fact that what he thinks is right for him to do is either illegal or against the wishes of society.

11. Emmeline Grangerford and her poetry are a subject of Twain's ridicule. In the "Ode to Stephen Dowling Bots, Dec'd," are the lines

> . . . Then list with tearful eye,
> Whilst I his fate do tell.
> His soul did from this cold world fly,
> By falling down a well.
>
> They got him up and emptied him; . . .

What makes the poem ridiculous?
(1) No one would cry over such an accident.
(2) The verse is sentimental.
(3) The noble thought is expressed in language not appropriate to the thought.
(4) Emmeline is being unnecessarily dramatic.

12. The episode with Mrs. Judith Loftus shows the reader Huck's great ability to:
(1) impersonate a girl
(2) improvise a story to get himself out of trouble
(3) deceive those who don't know him
(4) hide his real feelings

13. The rattlesnake episode begins a chain of events which the author concludes with the incident in the fog. Why is this a good place to end the sequence?
    (1) Cairo has been passed and the story begins to take on new meaning.
    (2) Huck changes his mind about saving Jim.
    (3) Nothing more can be said about snake superstition.
    (4) Huck and Jim begin to enjoy good fortune.

14. Huck's encounters with the Grangerfords, as with other places on shore, teaches him something about people. What dominates as the lesson learned from the Grangerfords?
    (1) People have a morbid fascination with death.
    (2) Friendships and hatreds are accidental in our society.
    (3) Man's inhumanity to man is a senseless, grotesque spectacle.
    (4) Prejudice comes from ignorance.

15. Huck's frequent use of the phrase "I lit out" serves to
    (1) Suggest that he doesn't like to force issues.
    (2) Emphasize the light mood of the book.
    (3) Show his wisdom.
    (4) Reemphasize the themes of loneliness and restlessness.

16. Twain's use of contrast is effective because
    (1) Emotional effect is made greater.
    (2) It is humorous.
    (3) It dramatizes the irony in life.
    (4) Keeps the story moving more rapidly.

17. With what episode does Jim's story of his deaf and dumb daughter contrast?
    (1) the circus
    (2) the royal nonesuch
    (3) the Wilkes adventure
    (4) none of these

18. Colonel Sherbum is not lynched. Which of these is <u>not</u> a reason for letting him go?
    (1) The crowd is cowardly.
    (2) The crowd has too much respect for his position.
    (3) Lynching must be done at night to hide the identity of the lynchers.
    (4) There is not a strong personality among the lynchers.

19. When Huck found the canoe after the Grangerford episode, he did not take Jim back up to Cairo and into the Ohio River because
    (1) He had changed his mind about aiding him.
    (2) He found the current swift.
    (3) The Duke and Dauphine prevented it.
    (4) He had another plan for Jim's escape.

20. The geographic movement of the story begins at St. Petersburg (or Hannibal, Missouri) and goes to Pikesville (almost New Orleans). What significance does this movement have for the two fugitives?
(1) None to Huck, but great danger to Jim.
(2) No real danger to either.
(3) Freedom is greater possibility.
(4) Both face the possibility of capture.

21. A gooddeal of the greatness and the popularity of Huckleberry Finn can be attributed to the fact that the hero's problems are universal problems. Which of those problems is represented in Huck's relationship with the Widow Douglas?
(1) Man seeks to identify himself in society.
(2) Man seeks the truth so that he can escape feeling the fool.
(3) Man seeks to regard himself as his own authority.
(4) Man seeks to keep himself free to do what he must do.

22. Huck's relationship with Tom (see 21)

23. Huck's relationship with Jim (see 21)

24. Huck's relationship with Mrs. Loftus (see 21)

25. What is Twain's purpose in having a reenactment of the shooting of Boggs follow immediately after the incident?
(1) It reenforces the tragic aspect of Boggs' death.
(2) It emphasizes the brutality of man toward man.
(3) It helps to make believable an incident that was not believable.
(4) It makes a transition between the murder and the lunching attempt.

26. The novel is Huck's story. Why couldn't it have been an adventure by Tom Sawyer just as well?
(1) Tom lacks the power of observation that Huck has.
(2) Tom's tendency to romanticize (or pretend) would prevent the serious message from being given.
(3) Only a person of Huck's broad background could report on the significance of each episode.
(4) Tom didn't have enough imagination.

27. The most outstanding characteristic of Huck's style of reporting is that it is
(1) flowery exaggerated
(2) humorless
(3) satirical
(4) naive

28. When Huck observes "Well, he (Jim) was right; he was most always right; he had an uncommon level head for a nigger," he is showing that
(1) it was probably right to help him escape.
(2) his assumptions about negroes are beginning to change.
(3) he is beginning to respect Jim more than he thought possible.
(4) he is reluctant to believe that Jim's knowledge is greater than his own.

29. What is meant by the statement, "Huck is a witness, not a Judge"?
(1) He tells the truth but doesn't praise or condemn.
(2) He reports what he thinks happened but doesn't pretend to understand.
(3) He makes things up but never breaks the law.
(4) He does what he thinks is right but is often confused.

30. The river can be regarded as a unifying force in the novel in that Jim and Huck return to it for safety and to make progress on their journey. What else does the river seem to mean?
(1) It is the neutral force of nature, neither moral or immoral.
(2) It is God, the force of good in a violent land.
(3) It is an avenue to pleasure and excitement.
(4) It is the brutality of nature which reflects the brutality of man.

31. How is it that Huck can make up a lie, tell it, have no regrets, and yet seem to be greatly concerned about the truth?
(1) He is too ignorant to know the difference.
(2) He doesn't lie unless something good is accomplished by it.
(3) His lying is instinctive--as is his desire for self-preservation.
(4) He feels lying is all right as long as you tell the truth later.

32. The Phelps farm episode has been severely criticized as the weakest part of the book. Which of these criticisms is <u>not</u> accurate?
(1) The freeing of Jim is a childish sequence.
(2) Huck's story suddenly becomes Tom's story.
(3) The sequence doesn't support the theme of the book.
(4) The book is one of violence and should end violently.

33. One reason for the world-wide popularity of the book is that Huck's journey is everybody's journey. What is meant by that statement?
(1) Everyone meets problems of conscience and conflicting values and must make his own choices.
(2) Everyone takes a trip sometime and must learn to deal with o others.
(3) Everyone is tempted to go against society sometime.
(4) Everyone must learn to accept the nonsense in the world and adjust to it.

34. Huck enjoys Pap's company over the Widow Douglas' in what way?
(1) Pap didn't try to control him.
(2) Huck was free to fish and swear and smoke.
(3) Huck didn't have to go to school.
(4) Huck and Pap understand each other.

35. When Huck humbles himself before Jim, he does so feeling
(1) that it isn't really necessary.
(2) really sorry for playing a trick on Jim.
(3) that it is necessary if they are going to be friends.
(4) angry because Jim couldn't take a joke.

36. The raft passage comes from Twain's book Life on the Mississippi (although it was written originally for Huckleberry Finn). What characteristic of the novel makes it possible to put in or omit whole chapters like this one?
(1) Huck, as story teller, can choose to tell or not to tell what he wants.
(2) The book has no clear organization.
(3) The story is a series of episodes which don't depend on each other.
(4) Characters are not important to the story.

37. Huck could not mail the letter he had written to Miss Watson because
(1) he didn't think she would understand what he is saying in it.
(2) he was ashamed of having helped a runaway slave.
(3) he knows Jim is really free and the letter wouldn't make any difference.
(4) he realizes that he can't betray Jim--he likes him too much.

38. What impression does Huck give us of small river towns along the Mississippi?
(1) They are pockets of civilization in a vast wilderness.
(2) They are struggling communities seeking to better themselves.
(3) They are busy ports eager to be linked with the outside world.
(4) They are backward communities full of violence, crudeness, and ignorance.

39. What conflict within Huck is represented in the quotation from Huck, "It was because my heart warn't right; it was because I warn't square; it was because I was playing double. I was letting on to give up sin, but away inside of me, I was holding on to the biggest one of all. I was trying to make my mouth say I would do the right thing and the clean thing, and go and write the nigger's owner and tell where he was; but deep down in me I knowed it was a lie--and He knowed it. You can't pray a lie--I found that out."
(1) culture vs. primitive society
(2) personal conviction vs. acquired conscience
(3) personal evil vs. community evil
(4) deceit vs. truth

40. In the passage given in Question 39, what is Huck referring to as a 'lie'?
(1) What he terms the 'right thing'--that is, to write Jim's owner.
(2) prayer
(3) the existence of slavery
(4) his desire to give up sin

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TEST: DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
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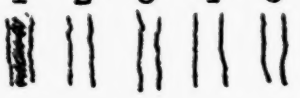

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DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

1. Who tells the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?
   (1) Mr. Utterson
   (2) Mr. Enfield
   (3) Dr. Lanyon
   (4) An omniscient narrator

2. "Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more florid charms and lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighborhood, like a fire in a forest;" What figure of speech is underlined in the above quotation from the story?
   (1) Simile
   (2) Metaphor
   (3) Personification
   (4) Alliteration

3. Is there another figure of speech in the passage given in question #2? I so, what type is it?
   (1) Yes; Simile
   (2) Yes; Metaphor
   (3) Yes; Personification
   (4) Yes; Alliteration
   (5) No

4. What is meant by a 'by-street'?
   (1) A street that by passes a conjested area
   (2) A side street off the main thoroughfare
   (3) A main street
   (4) A street used seldomly

5. The question asked by Mr. Enfield, "Did you ever remark that door?" is unusual. What did he want to know?
   (1) Did you ever go in that door?
   (2) As a child did you ever make marks on that door?
   (3) Have you ever told the owner to have the door repaired and refinished?
   (4) Have you ever noticed that door before?

6. To whom in the story did the term 'Sawbones' apply?
   (1) Dr. Jekyll
   (2) Mr. Hyde
   (3) An unidentified doctor
   (4) The father of the trampled girl

7. Why did the author introduce the subject of blackmail when Mr. Enfield told of the incident near what he called Black Mail house?
   (1) To lead the reader to suspect that the check writer was a victim of blackmail
   (2) To introduce the basic theme of the story--the duality of man
   (3) As a plausible explanation of a strange situation
   (4) To heighten interest in the strange doorway

8. What purpose does Mr. Enfield serve in the story?
   (1) He shows that a casual but acute observer of details is important in a mystery story.
   (2) He shows how a loose tongue (gossip) can be dangerous or harmful to innocent persons.
   (3) He serves as a contrast to the conservative nature of Mr. Utterson.
   (4) He provides an incident that permits the author to introduce plausibly the main theme of the story.

9. Why did the author probably choose to use the characters of Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield to introduce the story?
   (1) They were both friends of Dr. Jekyll.
   (2) Their code of ethics wouldn't allow Mr. Enfield to tell who wrote the check.
   (3) They were mysterious and suspicious persons in their own right.
   (4) Mr. Enfield was of questionable character.

10. Why was Mr. Utterson interested in obtaining a description of Mr. Hyde from Mr. Enfield?
   (1) Because he was curious after hearing Mr. Enfield relate the story involving Mr. Hyde.
   (2) Because he was a trial lawyer who would be interested in any story that might involve a civil suit.
   (3) Because it gave him something to talk about on a Sunday afternoon walk.
   (4) Because he was the administrator of an unusual will involving the name Hyde.

11. Who had prepared Dr. Jekyll's will?
   (1) Mr. Utterson
   (2) Dr. Jekyll
   (3) Dr. Lanyon
   (4) Mr. Hyde
   (5) We don't know

12. Why is it appropriate for the author to call the will 'the obnoxious paper'?
   (1) In general, wills are disagreeable because they imply death.
   (2) Because Mr. Utterson suspected he had been betrayed by an old friend.
   (3) Because he had not been consulted in the matter.
   (4) Because he disliked his picture of Mr. Hyde.

13. Why was Utterson relieved when Dr. Lanyon showed a spirit of temper in saying "Such unscientific balderdash."?
    (1) Dr. Lanyon always treated everything too jokingly or lightly to suit Mr. Utterson and it was difficult to involve him in a serious discussion.
    (2) It relieved his feelings of guilt at being angry with Dr. Jekyll.
    (3) It made Dr. Lanyon appear to be more human and less proper.
    (4) He was glad that their differences were due to scientific matters rather than something else.

14. What is meant by, "Small sounds carried far; domestic sounds out of the houses were clearly audible on either side of the roadway, and the rumor of the approach of any passenger preceded him by a long time."
    (1) The people on the by-street watched for any passers-by at all hours of the day or night.
    (2) Footsteps echoed through the street long before the walker appeared.
    (3) Rumors among the residents of the by-street were persistent and passed from neighbor to neighbor.
    (4) No one used the street except those familar with the area and their patterns of life were known to all its inhabitants.

15. What is Soho?
    (1) A town in England
    (2) A county in England
    (3) A section of London
    (4) A residence at Edinburgh

16. To a detective, which of the following remarks of Mr. Hyde to Mr. Utterson at the time of their first meeting seem most significant?
    (1) "That is my name. What do you want?"
    (2) "How did you know me?"
    (3) In response to Mr. Utterson's request, "Will you do me a favor?" Mr. Hydes reply: "With pleasure, --what shall it be?"
    (4) "Yes," returned Mr. Hyde, "it is as well we have met; and a propos (proper), you should have my address."
    (5) "And now", said the other (Hyde), "how did you know me?"

17. Throughout the story what impression do you obtain of Mr. Utterson? He is:
    (1) a shrewd lawyer and the center of attraction at any party or meeting.
    (2) an unimaginative and uninteresting person with little to do but worry about other people's business.
    (3) a sort of a 'stuffed shirt', quite informal and difficult to know.
    (4) an unyielding, businesslike person who is seriously concerned with upholding the law to the letter with little time for frivolity.

18. After the dinner party at Dr. Jekyll's which one of Mr. Utterson's fears did the doctor attempt to relieve?
    (1) That he was in poor health
    (2) That he had committed a crime and was being blackmailed by Mr. Hyde
    (3) That he was involved in some unlawful business with Mr. Hyde
    (4) That he had a personal human interest in Mr. Hyde

19. Why was the murder of Sir Danvus Carew especially distressing to Mr. Utterson?
    (1) A portion of his cane was found at the scene of the crime.
    (2) The crime inplicated his client Dr. Jekyll.
    (3) The maid servant's testimony cast a shadow on his reputation.
    (4) He was the Counsel for both Sir Danvus Carew and Dr. Jekyll.

20. How does the author make environmental conditions contribute to the story?
    (1) He presents long involved character sketches of all the characters
    (2) He relates sordid tales in great detail.
    (3) He creates weather conditions that are appropriate to the mood of the story.
    (4) He maintains conditions that keep the reader from feeling personally involved and therefore more objective about the whole story.

21. Is there any significance to the fact that Mr. Hyde is small in stature and ugly as compared to Dr. Jekyll? Why?
    (1) None, except that it permits the observer to distinguish between the two.
    (2) No, because there is no reason for them to be alike.
    (3) Yes, because it would be unrealistic to create a chemical compound that would increase the size of a person.
    (4) Yes, because we must conclude the good will overcome the bad in man in the long run.

22. When the inspector and the lawyer called at the address of Mr. Hyde the morning of the murder, the housekeeper was described in this way: A flash of odious joy appeared upon the woman's face. "Oh!" said she, "he is in trouble! What has he done?" Why did she react in this manner?
    (1) Mr. Hyde was unable to pay his rent.
    (2) Mr. Hyde had mistreated her.
    (3) She was a gossipy, nosey type of old woman.
    (4) She had said his appearance repulsed her.

23. The author's sentence structure and choice of words contribute a great deal to the story. Which of the following illustrates this point more than any of the others?
    (1) Mr. Hyde had only used a couple of rooms; but these were furnished with luxury and good taste.
    (2) From these embers the inspector disinterred the butt-end of a green check book, which had resisted the action of the fire;
    (3) This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favorite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling.
    (4) A purse and a gold watch were found upon the victim, but no cards or papers, except a sealed and stamped envelope, which he had been probably carrying to the post, and which ....

24. At the time Dr. Jekyll swore to Mr. Utterson that he would never see Mr. Hyde again was he sincere and did he intend to keep his oath?
(1) No, he was just recovering from the shock of the murder and like all men he was temporarily sorry.
(2) No, he knew he could never be wholly good because no human can avoid extremes in behavior.
(3) Yes, because he was out of the chemical that brought about the transformation.
(4) Yes, because he did not know he no longer could control the emergence of Mr. Hyde.

25. What significant thing did the lawyer and his cousin see in the courtyard on the Sunday afternoon?
(1) The transformation of Jekyll to Hyde.
(2) A completely cured Dr. Jekyll.
(3) The laboratory of Dr. Jekyll.
(4) Mr. Hyde's rusted key.

26. 'Next, in the course of their review of the chamber, the searchers came to the cheval glass, into whose depths they looked with involuntary horror. What is the meaning of the underlined words?
(1) Window
(2) Horse made of glass
(3) A sawhorse
(4) A mirror

27. Why did Dr. Jekyll seek the power to completely separate the 'evil' self from the 'good'self?
(1) He thought that then both aspects of man's nature would be uninhibited and free of remorse brought about by the presence of the other.
(2) He experienced the constant struggle of 'good' vs.'evil' within himself and sought an easy way out.
(3) He had no other motive than his basic scientific curiosity to see whether or not it could be done.
(4) He had discovered the formula in the notes of the doctor from whom he acquired the property and tried it without knowing what the outcome would be.

28. How did Dr. Jekyll account for Mr. Hyde's smallness in stature?
(1) He believed man to be 9/10 good and only 1/10 evil and therefore the difference in stature would be expected.
(2) He did not intend to construct his alter ego to be larger because to do so would invite attention.
(3) Initially, Mr. Hyde would be small in stature until he gained confidence and developed outward expression.
(4) Evil had never had a face rein to develop in him because of the pressure society put on him to conform.

29. Why wasn't the repugnant appearance of Mr. Hyde depressing to Dr. Jekyll?
    (1) Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder and Dr. Jekyll had never been interested in the objects of art and beauty accepted by the majority of people.
    (2) He saw in him a person who could enjoy all the things he had repressed as Dr. Jekyll.
    (3) He represented a human being and life in any form was appreciated by Dr. Jekyll, especially since he was a medical man.
    (4) Mr. Hyde represented a purer form of humanity than any other because he was pure evil and in no way trying to decieve his fellow humans.

30. In the final analysis, what did Dr. Jekyll conclude about the effectiveness of his experiment?
    (1) Man is incapable of making any predictions of his future behavior.
    (2) Man's life is completely predestined from birth as to whether it will be 'good' or 'bad'.
    (3) The struggle within man between the good and evil in his nature cannot be avoided.
    (4) Man cannot try to be either all good or all bad.

31. What does the author imply will happen to man who permits or encourages his evil side to be unbridled?
    (1) Eventually he will return to compensate for evil acts with good acts of repentance.
    (2) Eventually rehabilitation will be impossible.
    (3) Man at all times is in complete control of his destiny but he must make the decision when to cease his evil ways.
    (4) Man cannot deliberately do good without first doing evil.